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From the Head Quarters of the Saxon Army at Cziſſow, upon the Confines of the Circle of Czaſlau in Bohemia, November 4, at Night.

UPON the 31ſt of October, the Auxiliary Saxon Army encamped near Dibiſchau.

The Troops marched in two Columns, and the Baggages followed in two others. Ten Companies of Grenadiers marched at the Head of the Infantry. The three Auſtrian Regiments of Horſe, St. Ignon, Birckenfeld, and Wurtemberg, together with the three Pulcks of Tartars, marched along the Side of the Zaſawa. All the Picquets and the Grand Guards compoſed the Rear, and the Equipages were eſcorted by the Guards of the old Camp.

Trzebetiz, which is three Hours from Conopiſcht, was the Place which the Duke of Weiſſenfelds choſe for his Head Quarters.

The Corps of 1800 Pandours, under the Command of the Colonel Baron Trenk, filed off before his Serene Highneſs. They appeared with the Grenadiers Caps, Sabres, and other Arms which they had taken from Creutz's Regiment of Fuſileers at Budeweis, as alſo with the 10 Pair of Colours, which followed the Horſe's Tail, which is the ordinary Standard of theſe People, and were preceeded by their Muſick after the Manner of the Janiſſaries. They were well equipped, marched in fine Order, and with a very good Countenance; 400 of them had Horſes.

The Duke was informed that the Pruſſians having made an Attack upon the Town of Koenigſaal, had been repulſed by the Auſtrian Garriſon which is there.

Advice came from Lieutenant General Baron Feſtetitz, that the Pruſſian Army having decamped from Piſcheli the Day before, a great Part of them were directing their March towards the Elbe.

This Day Prince Charles paſſed the Zaſawa, and encamped about Janowitz, on the other Side of the River.

By Advice from General Ghylani, dated from Kuttenberg the 31ſt, we learnt, that a Flying Corps of four Regiments of Foot, and as many Horſe, under the Command of Major General Naſſau, having advanced towards Kolin, the Auſtrian Detachment, under Colonel Baron Schwaben, had thought proper to retire to Kuttenberg.

Upon the 1ſt of November our Auxiliary Army quitted their Camp at Trzebetiz. All the Troops, as well Horſe as Foot, marched in one Column, the Park of Artillery with the Baggages in another, towards the Zaſawa.

We paſſed that River upon two Bridges, one at Sternberg for the Troops, the other at Beliſchau for the Equipages.

Ten Companies of Grenadiers made the Rear of the Infantry.

Two Pulcks of Tartars compoſed the Guard of the whole Column, whilſt the Third flank'd it, the Picquets and the Guards of the Camp ſerving by Way of Eſcort to the Equipages.

A Camp was marked out in the Neighbourhood of Rattai, in the Circle of Caurzim, on the Right of the Zaſawa, the Right Wing being extended to the Village of Smilowitza, and the Left to the Town of Rattai, where the Duke fixed his Head Quarters, and lodged in the Caſtle belonging to Count Kinski.

As ſoon as his Highneſs arrived, he learnt by Advice from Lieutenant General Count Nadaſti, dated the 31ſt from Teinitz, that the Pruſſians, after having decamped from Dneſpeck near Piſcheli, had reinforced their Garriſon at Prague to the Number of 18 Battalions.

A Letter from Prince Charles of the 1ſt of November informed the Duke, that the Pruſſian Camp, which had been removed to Koſteletz, extended the Day before from Swrabow to Dobreput; and that it was confirmed, that Major General Naſſau had taken Quarters at Kolin.

Lieutenant General Baron Feſtetitz acquainted his Serene Highneſs from Stein, of the ſame Date,

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Date, that the Pruſſians had marched the 30th in three Columns, one of which had turned towards Prague, and had taken Poſt at Stirzim, and that the two others were gone from Piſcheli to Schwartz Koſtelez.

Upon the 2d of November the Letters from Prince Charles gave an Account, that the King of Pruſſia in Perſon was at Swoyſchitz: That the Feldt Marſhal Count Schwerin was poſted near Zaſmuck: That the Corps under Major General Naſſau had paſſed the Elbe at Kolin: That the Pruſſian Army was in March towards Bohemiſch-Brod, and made a Shew as if they intended afterwards to direct it towards Podiebrad.

One of the King of Pruſſia's Aides du Camp was taken Priſoner upon the Road to Prague, as alſo one of his Maitres d'Hotel, and afterwards a Courier.

Towards the Evening Lieutenant General Feſtetitz acquainted the Duke from Kammerſberg, that the Column, which had marched upon the 1ſt of this Month from Stirzim, was commanded by Prince Leopold of Anhalt Deſſau, and that it had puſhed its March at Noon as far as Ritſchan, which is in the Road to Nimbourg towards the Elbe.

Some Pruſſian Deſerters gave an Account, that upon the Departure of the Army upon the 30th of October, eight Regiments had been ſent towards Prague, from one of which they had deſerted upon the Road: That at that Time the Report was, that the Horſe would march on the Side of Sileſia, and that the ſix Regiments in Garriſon at Berlin, would take Winter Quarters at Prague: That as to the reſt they were in great Want of Proviſions, which was the Occaſion of the frequent Deſertions, which ſtill continued.

The Duke went to Janowitz in the Morning to pay a Viſit to Prince Charles.

His Serene Highneſs reviewed the Auſtrian Army, which he found in exceeding good Condition; and after having made the Diſpoſitions for the following March, and concerted every Thing that was neceſſary for the projected Deſign of Advancing to the Enemy, who, we learnt, were poſted on this Side the Elbe, returned before Dinner to the Head Quarters.

Upon the 3d it was judged proper that the Combined Army ſhould remain in their Camp, as well in order to wait for the Arrival of the Equipages, which, upon Account of the bad Roads, could not get up to us, as to give ſo much the more Time to the Troops to prepare for their March upon the next Day.

Prince Charles, accompanied by the General Officers of the higheſt Rank in his Army, came to dine at our Head Quarters. The Duke cauſed the Army to paſs in Review before him; one Line before Dinner, and the other upon his Return; and the two Chiefs were equally ſatisfied to find the Troops in ſuch Order and good Condition, notwithſtanding the many Fatigues they had undergone, as well from the Hardneſs of the Seaſon, as the Stops and Incumbrances of the bad Roads, which they were obliged to travel through in the Mountains and almoſt unpaſſable Marſhes. However, we have as yet but a very ſmall Number of Sick, and they are taken Care of at Rattai.

The Pulcks of Tartars alſo filed off before them, as alſo the ten Companies of Grenadiers commanded by Colonel Pirch, and contributed to the Satisfaction which their Highneſſes received from the Beauty of the different Corps of Troops, of which our Auxiliary Army conſiſts.

This Day the Duke received Advice from General Feſtetitz, dated the 2d Inſtant from Kammersberg, that at Ten o'Clock that Morning the Pruſſians were ſtill poſted near Bohemiſch-Brod; that the King was lodged in the Town; that his Army was encamped between two Marſhes, extending from Sinnetſch quite to Liblitz, Part of his Horſe being poſted at Stolmirtz, and his Huſſars at Klutſchow. He added, that ſince the 1ſt 20 Pruſſian Deſerters had come over to him.

The Duke received Information from Prince Charles, that the advanced Poſts of the Pruſſians were within a ſmall Diſtance of Zaſmuck, and towards Klein Betſchwartz, and that they had a Detachment encamped between Caurzim and Chotzemitz, which ſeemed to be poſted there, in order to cover their Retreat towards Kolin. Upon the 4th the Combined Army quitted their Camp in the Morning, in order to advance towards Zaſmuck, two Miles from Kuttenburg.

Our Troops (including 21 Squadrons of Auſtrian Horſe, making in the Whole 3000, under the Command of Lieutenant General Count Bernes, and Major General Bechini, and eight Battalions of their Foot, viz. one of Schulenbourg, one of Glatz, two of Hallen, and four of Eſterhaſi, making together 5600 Men, under the Command of Lieutenant General Prince Picolomini and Major General Hoyenau) marched in two Columns, and the Equipages in two others, by the ſame Route. Ten Companies of Grenadiers marched at the Head of the Equipages, and three Pulcks of Tartars kept by the Side of the two Columns. The Picquets and the Guards of the old Camp brought up the Rear.

The Duke fixed his Head Quarters at Zeiſſowa, and Prince Charles his at Widgetz, which is Half an Hour from Zaſmuck. Some Pruſſian Deſerters brought Advice, that Lieutenant General Naſſau had taken Poſt, the 31ſt of laſt Month, with his flying Corps of four Regiments of Foot, four of Horſe, and one of Huſſars, who have the Name of Ulans, at an Hour and Half's Diſtance from the Elbe near Kolin, from whence the Deſerters fled the ſaid Day. Others, who had deſerted the 1ſt of this Month from Bohemiſch-Brod, from the King's own Column, declared, That that Column, computed to amount to 20,000 Men, it was believed, was to go towards Pardubitz and Konigſgratz: That the two others had taken the

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Road to Prague: That there were great Numbers of Sick in their Army, and that the Dyſentery particularly was very riſe amongſt them, and increaſed every Day more and more: That for four Days their Soldiers had not had any Bread, and that the laſt Meal had been diſtributed to them into their Hats, all their Proviſions being either intercepted or carried off by the Auſtrian Huſſars.

According to Advices from Bavaria, the Imperialiſts found Means, upon the 29th of laſt Month, to get Poſſeſſion of the Poſt of Mulldorff; but in attempting to ſeize the Bridges, which the Auſtrians had there, they were repulſed with the Loſs of 200 Men, the Auſtrians looſing only 17. General Bathiani, after having quitted his Poſts between the Iſer and the Inn, had placed himſelf between the Inn and the Achza, and drawn a Line from Paſſau quite to the Frontiers of Tyrol, in ſuch Manner, that there are in Paſſau 1350 Men, three Battalions at Oettingen, as many at Kraibourg, 150 Men at Jettenpach, 1700 Men and 400 Horſe at Waſſerberg, and 2000 Croats, beſides 400 Foot Soldiers, at Roſenheim.

Boſton in New-England, Oct. 3. The Guard-Ship, which our Governor ſent to convoy the Third Company of Soldiers raiſed here for the Reinforcement of his Majeſty's Garriſon at Annapolis Royal, being returned, brings the following Account of the Siege of that Place.

M. Duvivier, who commanded at the Taking of Canſo, and who had been ſent from Louisbourg, with a Detachment of about Seventy Regular Troops, to winter in the Neighbourhood of Annapolis Royal, in order to bring the Inhabitants there, who have ſworn Allegiance to his Majeſty, to revolt, and take up Arms againſt the Garriſon, upon his Arrival reaſſembled the Cape Sables, St. John's, and other Indians, to the Number of about 6 or 700, with ſome few Inhabitants of Menis, and appeared with his Standard before the Garriſon, within Reach of their great Artillery, which ſoon drove him from making his Appearance there again in the Day-time: But he with his Indians inceſſantly every Night approached within Musket-ſhot of the Garriſon for about a Month, and kept a continual Firing at their Parapets, whereby the Garriſon was, during that Time, much harraſſed with perpetual Alarms. In the mean Time, the Inhabitants of Menis and Annapolis River, from whom the Garriſon were before ſupplied with freſh Proviſions, and Intelligence, were laid under Contributions, and all Communication was cut off between them and the Garriſon; and about a Month ago, M. Duvivier having prepared a conſiderable Number of Scaling Ladders, and laid a Scheme for a general Aſſault, to induce the Indians to begin it, offered them 400 Livres a Man, for every one who ſhould mount the Ladders, beſides Scalp Money for every Man they ſhould kill in the Garriſon: But finding that the Indians could not be engaged in ſo deſperate an Attempt, [illegible] Troops being too few to attempt it, [illegible] Flag of Truce with a Letter to Major Mascareene, the Commanding Officer of the Garriſon; wherein he magnified the Number of his own Troops then actually with him; and aſſured him he was to be aſſiſted with three Men of War, which were lately arrived at Louiſbourg for a Convoy to Six French Eaſt-India Ships now there, and a Tranſport Veſſel bringing 250 more Troops, and all neceſſary Stores for attacking the Garriſon by Sea and Land, all which he daily expected; and thereupon propoſed to him, that the Garriſon ſhould capitulate to ſurrender upon the Arrival of theſe Ships and Forces, promiſing honourable Terms. To this Major Maſcareene returned at firſt, for Anſwer, That it would be Time enough to think of Capitulating, when the Ships arrived. But the Garriſon was ſo harraſſed and wrought upon, that on the 6th of September Major Maſcarene held a Council of all the Officers, who, together with himſelf, unanimouſly agreed to enter into a Treaty with M. Duvivier about ſuch a Surrender, which laſted three or four Days, and wherein the Preliminary Articles were agreed to: But at laſt M. Duvivier not being ſure of the Arrival of his Fleet, drew back and ſaid, he had granted too much; on which the Treaty broke off, and Hoſtilities began again. Nine Days after this, the third Reinforcement of Indian Rangers, which went from hence under the Command of Captain Gorham, arrived at the Garriſon, with one of the Province Guard-ſhips, which gave ſuch a Turn to the Affairs of the Garriſon, as well as to their Spirits, that upon the Arrival of them M. Duvivier retired with his Troops, and all his Indians, except 150, (whom he left behind him for a Day or two as a Blind, and to cover his Retreat) to Menis: And the Communication is ſince opened between the Inhabitants of Annapolis River and the Garriſon; the former of which has ſent Deputies to the latter, to aſſure them of their Fidelity, and with Promiſes of a Supply of freſh Proviſions.

Whitehall, November 16.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Alexander Wallace, Eſq; to be Conſul of the Britiſh Nation in all the Ports of the Kingdom of Norway.

By the Principal Officers and Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Navy,

Theſe are to give Notice, that on Tueſday the 20th Inſtant, at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, will be expoſed to Sale at this Office, in Purſuance of Orders on that Behalf, The Hull of his Majeſty's Ship the Deptford's Prize, with her Maſt and Yards, &c. that are to be ſold with her, as ſhe now lies at his Majeſty's Yard at Deptford, where ſhe may be viewed by ſuch Perſons as are inclinable to attend the ſaid Sale and bid for her.

Dated at the Navy Office, Nov. 9, 1744.

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